(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2465.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1794.

COLMAR, *December* 26.

WHILE our intrepid brothers in arms fight day and night againſt the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, to ſecure their liberty, the ſacerdotal race were like to have kindled a civil war in the department of the Upper Rhine.

The day before yeſterday the biſhop of this department invited all the citizens of this place to repair to the maſs chanted at midnight. A petition was preſented to obtain the uſe of a church; it was granted by the adminiſtrators of the diſtrict, and the petitioners obtained leave to perform the ſervice in the Collegiate church.

Never were the true republicans more ſurpriſed, as they ſee with pleaſure the daily progreſs which reaſon makes among us. What was apprehended, happened; and, without the municipality, a new La Vendee was about to exiſt in our department.

Yeſterday, after veſpers had been celebrated, the proteſtants, jealous of the privilege which has been granted to the catholics, wanted likewiſe to enter the church, for exerciſing their worſhip. Some malevolent perſons immediately fell upon them, and they were on the point of being ſacrificed. This aſſemblage, however, was fortunately prevented; for it would have been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences.

Our municipality proclaimed this day the recapture of Toulon. Our brave brothers in arms, after having taken Weiſſemburg, went to embrace their comrades at Landau.

The enemy are on the point of evacuating Fort Louis.

VIENNA, *December* 16.

According to the laſt advices from Semlin, the commandant of that frontier employed all his attention to ſtop the progreſs and the communication of an epidemic diſorder which prevailed in Servia, and chiefly at Belgrade, where five perſons are already dead of the plague.

In the famous church of St. Denys, the commiſſioners of the national convention diſcovered a hundred veſſels of agate, threeſcore ſervices for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, ſapphire, emeralds, and other precious ſtones of conſiderable value; excluſive of which they diſcovered an unicorn's horn of an immenſe value; with fourteen unpoliſhed pearls, and a cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thouſand livres; beſides many other ornaments and eccleſiaſtical appendages of inferior eſtimation.

COPENHAGEN, *December* 24.

The miniſters of the powers actually at war with the French convention, having ſeen a note appear, printed and addreſſed to thoſe engaged in commerce in the north, ſigned Ph. Grouville, who therein calls himſelf miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, were not leſs ſurpriſed at it than was the public in general.

Whatever may be the policy of the Daniſh government, of which the form is ſo abſolute, in permitting the French miſſionaries to propagate here, under pretext of negotiations of commerce, their ſyſtem, whoſe end is to ſeparate the people from their government, they thought it their duty not to ſee with indifference a ſtep ſo bold and remarkable. In conſequence thereof, they preſented, in a body, a note, to be informed whether the ſaid Grouville had really been acknowledged as ſuch by his Daniſh majeſty; which note the miniſter, count de Bernſtorff, anſwered by a formal diſavowal.—The public will wiſh to ſee the official notes which paſſed on the occaſion.

STATE PAPERS.

Note of the foreign miniſters to M. Bernſtorff.

"The miniſters of the powers at preſent at war with France, at the court of his Daniſh majeſty, having been made acquainted with a paper, printed and addreſſed to the Daniſh merchants, ſigned by Grouville, ſtyling himſelf miniſter plenipotentiary of the *ſoi diſant* French republic, have the honour to tranſmit a copy of it to his excellency the count de Bernſtorff, praying him to be pleaſed to inform them, whether the paper is authentic and authoriſed, and if, in reality, the ſaid Grouville is authoriſed by his Daniſh majeſty in that character, as this public act makes them preſume.

(Signed) "J. FAGEL, D. HAILES,
"COLTZ, BREUNNER,
"KRUDENER. MUSQUIZ.

"Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1793."

Anſwer of the Daniſh miniſter, count de Bernſtorff.

"Having given an account to the king, my maſter, of the note tranſmitted to me on the 13th inſtant, by the miniſters of the powers at war with France, his majeſty has ordered me to anſwer, that he had ſeen in the note, with pain, a proof of that diſtruſt for which he was certain he had given no occaſion; that, if it was notorious that the national convention had appointed Grouville miniſter plenipotentiary in Denmark, it was equally known, that he had neither been received nor acknowledged in Denmark in that quality; and ſuch an acknowledgment, which, by its nature, is a public act, could not but be generally known. His majeſty, always faithful to his declarations, cannot and ought not to be ſuſpected of having any intention of failing in them. I ought to make one remark—no truth is more evident, nor more univerſally acknowledged, than this, that nobody can be anſwerable for the actions of another; and ſtill more, when it relates to a ſtep unforeſeen, unknown, and with which it was impoſſible to have any concern.

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF.

Copenhagen, Dec. 18, 1793."

Reply of the Britiſh miniſter to the anſwer of Mr. Bernſtorff.

"The note of count de Bernſtorff, in anſwer to that from the miniſters of the powers actually at war with France at the court of his Daniſh majeſty, in ſatisfying the envoy extraordinary of his Britannic majeſty, individually, as to the object which had occaſioned, about eighty years ago, their note, which only contained a ſimple queſtion on the real or ſuppoſed exiſtence of a fact, implies, in the terms uſed in it, an accuſation againſt which he proteſts for himſelf (while thoſe with whom he had the honour to act may make their repreſentations on it either verbally or in writing) with the ſame emotion with which he felt how little it was merited. If it could have been believed for a moment that his Daniſh majeſty could forget his declarations, the novelty of the fact, ſuch as the uſurpation of an active and public character, left unpuniſhed by the government, was a very juſt and natural motive for their common note. The under ſigned miniſter is ready to avow, that he had not one equally ſtrong for ſuppoſing, that it was poſſible for the king of Denmark to receive, as plenipotentiary to his auguſt and ſacred perſon, him who undertook the office of reading to his unhappy and innocent ſovereign the ſentence which brought him to the ſcaffold.

(Signed) D. HAILES."

UPPER RHINE, *December* 23.

Yeſterday the French renewed their attacks upon the imperial army, and directed their chief force againſt the diviſion of the right wing, under the orders of General Hotze, who had reached the army the preceding evening, having been abſent a few days for the recovery of his health.

In this quarter victory ſtruck the balance on neither ſide. At laſt the French ſuddenly returned with their whole force, and attacked the whole right wing of the Auſtrian army.

The conflict was animated and bloody; a great number of men, and ſeveral pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the enemy, whoſe loſs, however, was much more conſiderable than that of the Auſtrians.

No official, or any other circumſtantial accounts have reached us reſpecting this action; but it is well known at the ſame time, that the Auſtrians abandoned their poſition of Haguenau to take ſtation near Weiſſemburg, whether the head quarters will be removed in the courſe of this evening.

To-morrow 1000 Auſtrian troops will reach the army, to complete the Servian free corps.

Two or three more reinforcements will immediately follow.

A great force of Auſtrian infantry has already reached Dourlac, to complete different Auſtrian regiments.

Dec. 26. The Auſtrian army near Haguenau, which has hitherto been daily attacked and harraſſed by the French, maintained its former poſition in the moſt gallant manner till the 22d inſtant, on this latter day, the French, with an immenſe ſuperiority of number, attacked the Auſtrians, and although the conflict was moſt ſerious on both ſides, yet the imperialiſts were obliged to yield to ſuperiority of number, and to give ground to a ſhort diſtance. The French are ſaid to be again in poſſeſſion of Haguenau, which they plundered entirely. The imperial head quarters are now at Sultz, near Weiſſemburg, and the Auſtrians have taken poſition on the mountain called Geilberg, and the lines adjacent to it, formerly belonging to the French.

On the 24th and 25th a violent cannonade was again heard in theſe environs, of which the reſult has not yet tranſpired.

FRANCFORT, *December* 30.

The military chieſt of the Pruſſians arrived here laſt night, and to-day general Kalkreuth arrived. In the night of the 29th, a great quantity of heavy artillery, and a conſiderable corps de reſerve, paſſed the Rhine at Manheim, and were planted before the gates of Heidelberg.

The news that the ſiege of Landau is raiſed, and that general Wurmſer had repaſſed the Rhine, is again contradicted. Yeſterday a heavy cannonade was heard at Manheim. The report goes, that the duke of Brunſwick has repulſed and defeated the republicans.

NEUSTADT upon HARDT, *December* 19.

The republicans, notwithſtanding the bad ſucceſs of their former attempts, returned yeſterday to the charge. They attacked the poſition of the duke of Brunſwick at day break. That gallant general waited for them with the firmeſt countenance; he let them approach within reach of a muſquet, without making any movement. He then gave orders to diſcharge the cannon loaded with grape-ſhot, which had ſuch effect, that at the ſecond diſcharge the firſt line of the enemy was entirely overthrown.

This warm reception did not diſcourage the republicans; they filled the empty ranks, and ruſhed again upon our troops. At laſt, after many ineffectual endeavours, which coſt the enemy an immenſe number of lives, they were completely defeated, with the loſs of 27 pieces of cannon, including ſix howitzers. Only a ſmall number of priſoners was taken, as the republicans were ſo enraged that they preferred death to ſurrendering.

BRUSSELS, *January* 3.

Great movements are now obſerved in the republican army under general Jourdan. They receive conſiderable reinforcements from the environs of Liſle, as likewiſe from the environs of Furnes. It does not appear that the French have relinquiſhed their deſign of penetrating into Weſt-Flanders—a province which owing to its fertility, will furniſh them with abundance of proviſions. They daily make incurſions in that unhappy province whence they carry off all the cattle and proviſions. All our frontiers, from Menin as far as Furnes, are ravaged, and laid waſte for ten years to come. As ſoon as our generals perceived the enemy's deſigns, they gave orders to ſeveral corps to march, for the purpoſe of reinforcing the garriſons of Menin, Ypres and Furnes, as likewiſe the cantonments before theſe places.

However competent theſe meaſures for defending thoſe parts of our frontiers appear to be, yet the terrified inhabitants deem them inſufficient, and quit their abodes with their effects, to repair to the diſtrict of the interior.

On our part, we are conſtantly occupied in balancing the deſigns of the enemy, by a ſecret plan of operations, which will ſhortly be put into execution.

All the officers upon leave of abſence have received orders to be on their reſpective poſts by to-morrow, the fourth inſtant.

By letters from the army we learn, that our generals have ſome ſecret correſpondence in ſeveral of the hoſtile fortreſſes on the frontiers; and that they will probably profit by the diviſions which prevail at Liſle and Douay.

It appears that the plan of making a deſcent on the French coaſt is ſtill reſolved on. It is thought, that a certain number of volunteers will be draughted from each Auſtrian regiment in the Netherlands, to go upon that expedition. The regiment of Latour dragoons will furniſh a whole ſquadron.

The army on our frontiers has juſt made two movements, one againſt Guiſe, and the other againſt St. Quentin; and one corps of the French maſs has been completely defeated.

A letter from Mentz, dated December 29, eleven o'clock, ſtates, that the communications with Landau are again open, and that the Pruſſian head quarters were then expected at Mentz.

At the moment when that letter was cloſed, an eſtafette brought advice, that general Wurmſer had defeated the French, and repulſed them to the diſtance of three leagues.

The war cry of the French, in their daily attacks, was, Landau or death!

LONDON, *January* 6.

In Ruſſia all books, news-papers, and periodical publications, edited in France, French engravings, and ſnuff-boxes, as well as private correſpondence with Frenchmen, are ſtrictly forbidden.

Tueſday evening the perſons who were, by order of the ſecretary of ſtate, diſpatched from Bow-ſtreet office, on the preceding day, to Reading, in order to take T. Paine, (who it was ſtated, in letters ſent to Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and M. Juſtice Addington, was, on that day, at four o'clock, to dine at the Crown inn, in that town, in company with Monſieur de Bois Crance, a member of the French national convention) returned to town, but without having accompliſhed the object of the journey; for the letters which gave the above information, and which bore the ſignature of Mr. Dean, mayor of Reading, a man of the higheſt reſpectability, proved to be forgeries. Mr. Dean had himſelf received an anonymous letter, ſtating, that T. Paine was to be in the town; but he diſregarded it, believing it to be, as it really has proved, a contrivance

of ſome perſon diſpoſed to ſport with government for their own amuſement.

Jan. 8. Lord Moira, who was in town yeſterday, ſet out laſt night for Portſmouth, where the troops under his command are collected—The original object of this expedition is, we underſtand, by no means given up.

The duke of Brunſwick is ſaid to have gained a complete victory over the French at Anweiler on the 28th, and Wurmſer is ſaid to have regained the poſition which he had on the 24th. It is likewiſe ſaid, that Landau is ſtill blockaded. There are ſome doubts about the authenticity of theſe accounts.

Several hundreds of Burghers, without diſtinction of profeſſion or rank, are working at the ramparts at Francfort.

Jan. 9. Laſt night a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Ghent and Bruſſels. By letters from the latter place, dated the fixth inſtant, we learn that a part of the Britiſh army had moved to Courtray, whither it was expected the head quarters of his royal highneſs the duke of York would be transferred.

Letters from Manheim and Francfort, of the 29th and 30th inſtant, ſpeak pretty confidently of a victory gained by the duke of Brunſwick over the French, in the valley of Anweiler, on the 28th.—We are ſorry to add, that theſe accounts are not confirmed by any official intelligence.

We extract the following article from a Bruſſels paper of the fixth inſtant, entitled, "Journal de la Guerre."

"An officer of the regiment of royal infantry, belonging to the royal catholic army, employed in the army of La Vendee, was made a priſoner in the affair of Mons on the fourth of December. He was to have been ſhot on the fixth; but he found means to eſcape to Paris on foot, and from thence to the frontier—He is at this time at Mons.

"He reports that the royaliſts army is not to be numbered. They have 15,000 regular troops, Auſtrians, Swiſs, ancient Marechauſſee and ſoldiers. They have not leſs than 200 pieces of cannon.

"The affair of Granville was only meant as an attempt. They did not mean to enter upon a regular ſiege; for, though they had 70,000 men before the town, they were not calculated for that kind of attack, being moſtly peaſants, who, ſtrongly attached to the cauſe, were anxious to have a poſt to give up to the royaliſts.

"They anxiouſly looked for ſuccours from England, and particularly a reinforcement of engineers, and officers of artillery and infantry. It was not till the beginning of December that they knew that the Engliſh were diſpoſed to ſuccour them.

"He ſaid, that the affair of Mans coſt each party nine or ten thouſand men. The two armies reciprocally ſhot their priſoners. It was eſtimated, that the campaign in La Vendee had coſt France more than two hundred thouſand men!

"The royaliſts army had been twice almoſt entirely renewed. They drew their beſt recruits from Britanny. They conſider the Bretons as the flower of their army.

"The plan was, after the affair of Mans, to march to Paris; but circumſtances had ſince occurred to alter that deſtination."

Jan. 10. The Flanders mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raiſing of the blockade of Landau, and the repaſſage of the Rhine by the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies, who, after ſo many victories gained, and the greateſt hardſhips ſuffered with the utmoſt patience and heroiſm, were obliged to yield at laſt to the ſuperior numbers of the SANS-CULOTTES, who, ever ſince the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the moſt deſperate attacks upon general Wurmſer and the duke of Brunſwick.

On the 25th the prince of Hohenlohe was ſlightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunſwick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the ſtart of him, and after the moſt bloody conflict, the Pruſſians and the Auſtrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the cordon of general Wurmſer was alſo obliged to retreat, after an immenſe quantity of blood ſhed on both ſides. All the inhabitants of Haguenau and Weiſſemburg, apprehenſive leſt they ſhould experience the fate of the Lyoneſe, took flight at the approach of the patriots, who purſued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the fortreſs, and were obliged to paſs the whole night under the bare Heavens, before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the military hoſpital of the Pruſſians has been removed thence.

From Haguenau to Spires all the inhabitants fled, and thoſe of the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, have had recourſe to the ſame meaſure.

The head quarters of general Wurmſer were on the 31ſt ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidelberg.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunſwick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31ſt ult. ſtate, that the republicans are maſters of Germerſheim, Neuſtadt and Spires.

Manheim is putting into a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and has an Auſtrian garriſon.

The elector of Mentz has left his capitol with a part of his retinue, and is gone to Aſchaffenburg.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) February* 25.

The accounts received laſt week from St. Kitt's, of the capture of Fort Bourbon, in Martinique, are contradicted in that iſland, it ſeems, by hand bills circulating when the mail boat left it on Saturday. By accounts from Montſerrat, carried thither by one of the privateers, it appears, that the Britiſh army had carried by aſſault, a redoubt called Roville, after a ſevere conteſt, in which we loſt 22 killed, and 37 wounded; fifteen mulattoes and five whites, found there, were put to the bayonet. From this redoubt, it is ſaid, Fort Bourbon may be battered in breach; ſhould that be the caſe, we have no doubt, that our gallant countrymen will ſoon capture it. Fort Bourbon is attacked by 3 columns, one under Sir Charles Grey, another under general Dundas, the third under colonel White. General Preſcot commands one of the detachments acting againſt Gros Morne and St. Pierre, and colonel Myers the other. Bellegardes, ſecond in command, has been taken and hanged; and the greateſt diſſention prevails in Fort Bourbon. Rochambeau talks of ſurrender, the garriſon will not attend to it; and none will take the command of that important fortreſs. Our batteries play inceſſantly upon it, and the fire of the garriſon is very weak indeed. They are principally annoyed from a bomb battery of ſeventeen 22 inch mortars.

NEW-YORK, *April* 1.

A gentleman from Boſton brings a report, ſaid to have come by the packet, that England, Pruſſia and Holland, had acceded, or were about to accede, to the recognition of France. Wiſely conſidered! by running the riſque of another campaign, they may expend much blood and treaſure, and after all, be obliged to conſent to it with a worſe grace.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 2.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 8th January.

"Government are about removing ſome preſſures that have borne hard upon the navigation of your ſtates. The committee of American merchants having made ſtrong remonſtrances on the delays of the admiralty courts, and detention of property—We are perſuaded things in future as reſpects your ſhipping will move better than they have done—actual property will be better reſpected. It is the plundering privateers, againſt whom, and with juſtice, the heavieſt complaints lie. The late order of council will be revoked, and freſh inſtructions will appear in next Gazette. We underſtand application has been made to the French convention, alſo reſpecting the American ſhipping detained in their ports, by the miniſter of the ſtates and other American citizens, now at Paris; we hope they will be ſpeedily liberated.

10th January.—"The Belvedere has been detained by requeſt of the committee, and will convey the order of council alluded to above, which if it be as extenſive as promiſed, muſt conciliate and make America perfectly content with reſpect to her navigation."

Extract of a letter, dated St. Euſtatia, March 11th, 1794.

"We expect ſhortly to be on a certainty here with reſpect to the trade carried on by neutral veſſels as late inſtructions to ſhips of war and privateers, are much in favour of neutral property."

CHARLESTON, *March* 19.

Monday night a riot took place at the Theatre, which had nearly produced ſome very ſerious conſequences. Two or three Frenchmen, belonging to the privateers of their nation now in the harbour, having treated ſome ladies in the boxes with much rudeneſs and indecency, were very properly and deſervedly turned out of the houſe. In conſequence of this meaſure they went down to the bay, where they reported that one of their countrymen had been murdered. They ſhortly after returned with a conſiderable number of ſailors, headed by the captain of the Laſcarzas, and accompanied by a well known reſident of this city. They were all armed with cutlaſſes and other offenſive weapons. The evening's entertainment being juſt over at this time, they indiſcriminately attacked the perſons who were coming out of the theatre, ſeveral of whom were wounded. Not content with theſe heroic feats, they proceeded to demoliſh ſome carriages, cutting the traces, and wounding the horſes. The alarm bell being rung, a great many of the inhabitants who had retired to reſt, left their beds, and repaired to the ſcene of action. Parties from the ſeveral military corps were out, and with ſome difficulty the riot was quelled. Fourteen of the ringleaders were ſecured and lodged in the guard houſe, ſome of them being much hurt before they ſubmitted, and three others were paroled.

They remained under a ſtrong guard. Among the priſoners is the lieutenant of the Laſcarzas, who is ſaid to be wounded. The captain was paroled, and a guard appointed to eſcort him to his lodging to prevent any injury being offered to his perſon.

The police will now give the inhabitants an opportunity of judging, whether they are to expect protection to their perſons, or whether they are to be inſulted, abuſed, and their lives endangered with impunity.

It may be ſome conſolation to reflect that the violent outrage above related, did not originate with any of our fellow citizens. At the ſame time, however, it is a mortifying conſideration, that a want of energy in the execution of our laws, or an unjuſtifiable partiality to any particular deſcription of people, ſhould ſubject the peaceable inhabitants of this city to the inſults of ruffians, who are permitted to parade the ſtreets at pleaſure, armed and ready for miſchief.

Yeſterday a ſpecial court of wardens was held in the city hall, for the trial of the rioters. There were fifteen in all. After examining a number of witneſſes, the court ſentenced ten of them to a fine of twenty ſhillings each, for being on ſhore at an improper time; three are to remain in cuſtody till they can give bail for their appearance at the next court of general ſeſſions, to take their trial for a riot, and two were acquitted.

The captain and lieutenant of the Laſcarzas, together with one Theric, ſaid to be a reſident in Charleſton, gave bail, and are to be tried next general ſeſſions as leaders in the riot.

WINCHESTER, *March* 31.

On the 11th inſtant, a company of 13 perſons, amongſt which was one Hartgrove, carrier of the United States mail, between Danville and Hawkins court-houſe, on their way in from Kentucky, were attacked in the wilderneſs by a large party of Indians—four of the company were killed, and one wounded—Hartgrove, in endeavouring to effect his eſcape, was thrown from his horſe in Richland creek, and broke three of his ribs. Our information is not ſufficient to enable us to ſay what became of him afterwards. The horſe and the mail, however, were ſecured by a remnant of the company which eſcaped the fury of the ſavages, and taken back to Kentucky. In conſequence of the above diſaſter, no Kentucky papers were received on Saturday laſt at this office.

FREDERICK-TOWN, *March* 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wythe county, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated March 6.

"I have very little to relate to you, but that the Indians are very troubleſome on the ſouth-weſtern territory, committing daily hoſtilities and depredations on the inhabitants of that county. A party of Indians lately made an incurſion upon the inhabitants of Nolachucky, and after ſtealing ſome horſes, and committing other outrages, they retired back towards their towns; the inhabitants getting timely notice thereof, embodied under captain Raugh, and followed them—and after a tedious purſuit came up unawares in their camp, and firing upon them killed ten Indians, the others immediately ran away without returning the fire. The whites, after plundering the camp, found a ſilver ſmoke-pipe, which had been ſome time ago preſented to the Hanging Maw by government."

BALTIMORE, *April* 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Martins, dated March 15, 1794.

"By the laſt accounts from Martinique, of the 2d inſt. the whole iſland (except Fort Bourbon) was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, who had then 70 pieces of cannon and 14 mortars playing on the fort, which was defended only by 400 men—the coloured people having delivered themſelves up, on condition of their leaders being permitted to go to America."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, 3d February, 1794, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"All the American veſſels now here, will ſoon be ſailing under the protection of a convoy, which is to be granted by government. Our ſquadron, it is believed, will again take their ſtation in the Straits, as the truce will not be ratified."

The writer of this letter ſpeaks favourably with regard to the ſucceſs of the French armies in every quarter.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from the American conſul, late at Martinico, now at St. Euſtatia, dated March 10, 1794, *to his friend in congreſs.*

"Many maſters of veſſels (who have ſuffered) having no doubt, ere this, reached the continent; and having in many letters, myſelf, given to the ſecretary of ſtate, an ample detail of the depredations committed in theſe ſeas, upon the American flag, by Britiſh privateers, and veſſels of war; I ſhall forego another recital, reſting aſſured that the circumſtances have been ſufficiently authenticated to attract due notice.

"The firſt order of the court of St. James's, which has occaſioned ſuch ſcenes of rapine and plunder, has been revoked; but, in lieu thereof, there has come forward another, which will place our flag in at leaſt as humiliating, and I do think as ruinous a poſition, as the former orders have done. In the revocation of the one of November, 1793, the judges of the different courts of Britiſh admiralty, do not pretend to acknowledge any implication of reſtitution of the property already condemned, and although the 3d article of the laſt order, ſeems to allow the right of navigation to neutral veſſels, bound to a French iſland, not in a ſtate of blockade: Yet, from the corrupt manner in which things are conducted in their venal courts of admiralty, I am perſuaded that veſſels coming under that deſcription will be committed, provided a ſailor or a cabin-boy can be bribed to ſwear that ſuch veſſel had ever intended, or been heading towards an iſland inveſted by his Britannic majeſty's forces.

"Previous to their late plunder on the part of the Britiſh, they had ſtript your poor unfortunate friend (myſelf) of upwards of 30,000 dollars, ſomething more than he really poſſeſſed in the world! and under pretence, that having reſided in a country hoſtile to them, I had alienated myſelf from my native country; but I am diſpoſed to hope, and indeed to expect, that if my loſſes do not rouſe the reſentment of my country, thoſe of her navigation, and the perfidious and uncharitable diſpoſition of England, will.

"To Americans abroad, 'twould appear that their brethren at home, were lulled into forgetfulneſs of the perfidy of a country, firſt born of avarice and corruption! Under the influence of whoſe politics and negotiations, many of our countrymen are languiſhing in ſlavery, and thouſands, of others have been devoted to the hatchets of the ſavage. But ſtill Burke, Pitt, and even George himſelf, faſhion their politics in the garb of religion, juſtice and humanity, and would

teach the world to believe, that the sacred standard of liberty, erected in France, displayed but the impious and bloody flag of profanity and massacre."

Third Congress of the United States.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three,

An ACT to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following ports and harbours be fortified under the direction of the president of the United States, and at such time or times, as he may judge necessary, to wit; Portland in the district of Maine; Portsmouth in the state of New-Hampshire; Gloucester, Salem, Marblehead and Boston, in the state of Massachusetts; Newport in the state of Rhode-Island; New-London in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Philadelphia; Wilmington in the state of Delaware; Baltimore in the state of Maryland; Norfolk and Alexandria, in the state of Virginia; Cape-Fear river and Ocracock inlet in the state of North-Carolina; Charleston and George-town, in the state of South-Carolina; and Savanna and Saint-Mary's, in the state of Georgia.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to employ, as garrisons in the said fortifications, or any of them, such of the troops on the military establishment of the United States, as he may judge necessary; and to cause to be provided one hundred cannon, of a caliber each to carry a ball of thirty-two pounds weight, and one hundred other cannon, of a caliber each to carry a ball of twenty-four pounds weight, together with the carriages and implements necessary for the same, and carriages with the necessary implements for one hundred and fifty other cannon, with two hundred and fifty tons of cannon-shot.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to receive from any state (in behalf of the United States) a cession of the lands, on which any of the fortifications aforesaid, with the necessary buildings, may be erected, or intended to be erected; or where such cessions shall not be made, to purchase such lands, on behalf of the United States; *Provided*, That no purchase shall be made, where such lands are the property of a state.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.

Approved, March 20, 1794.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of state.

An ACT making further provision for the expences attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, entitled "An Act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum of one million of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be appropriated to defray any expences which may be incurred, in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any monies, which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied, under the direction of the president of the United States, who, if necessary, is hereby authorized to borrow the whole or any part of the said sum of one million of dollars; an account of the expenditure whereof as soon as may be, shall be laid before congress.

And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, together with the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to continue in force, for a limited time, and to amend the act, entitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, shall be continued in force, for the term of one year from the passing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the next session of congress thereafter holden, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved March 20, 1794.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

By the PRESIDENT
of the
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that certain persons, in violation of the laws, have presumed, under colour of a foreign authority, to enlist citizens of the United States and others within the state of Kentucky, and have there assembled an armed force, for the purpose of invading and plundering the territories of a nation at peace with the said United States: And whereas such unwarrantable measures, being contrary to the laws of nations and to the duties incumbent on every citizen of the United States, tend to disturb the tranquillity of the same, and to involve them in the calamities of war: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to take care that such criminal proceedings should be suppressed, the offenders brought to justice, and all good citizens cautioned against measures likely to prove so pernicious to their country and themselves, should they be seduced into similar infractions of the law;

I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby solemnly warning every person, not authorised by the laws, against enlisting any citizen or citizens of the United States, or levying troops, or assembling any persons within the United States for the purpose aforesaid, or proceeding in any manner to the execution thereof, as they will answer the same at their peril: And I do also admonish and require all citizens to refrain from enlisting, enrolling, or assembling themselves for such unlawful purposes, and from being in any wise concerned, aiding, or abetting therein, as they tender their own welfare, inasmuch as all lawful means will be strictly put in execution for securing obedience to the laws and for punishing such dangerous and daring violations thereof:

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magistrates, and other officers, whom it may concern, according to their respective duties, to exert the powers in them severally vested to prevent and suppress all such unlawful assemblages and proceedings and to bring to condign punishment those who may have been guilty thereof, as they regard the due authority of government, and the peace and welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of ALEXANDER and LONG will, by mutal consent, be dissolved on the first day of May next, they therefore request all persons, against whom they have claims, either on bond, note or book account, to settle the same before that period, as longer indulgence will not be given, and all those who have accounts against said firm will please to present them for payment.

ALEXANDER and LONG.

Annapolis, April 9, 1794.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to extricate myself from debts which I have lately contracted, I am under the disagreeable necessity of given notice to all persons who are indebted to me, that unless they make payment before the first day of June next, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CATON.

W. C. hopes no person will take the above notice amiss, when they consider the old proverb, "that necessity compels the measure."

CHICKASAW,

Stands this season at the subscriber's, and will cover mares until the last of June at 2*l*. a mare, if the money is paid by the end of the season, if not 25*s*. in the lieu thereof.

CHICKASAW is a full country bred horse, a dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, strong, boney and active, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best saddle horses among us.

JOSEPH SELBY.

N. B. Good pastures for mares at 2*s*. per week, and every attention paid to them that is necessary, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

April 8, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Upper Monocacy hundred, a white MARE, much scabitten about the neck, has a switch mane and tail, no visible brand, is in middling good order, has a sore back, is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

10 7/6 CHRISTIAN SHRYOCK.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken out before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

NANCY AUQUHEART, Head of Severn.

John Bullen, Philemon Brown, care of Ridgely and Evans, Sarah Butler, Phil. Thos. Baker, Monf. Boyreau, Annapolis; William Brogden, Queen-Anne; James Byus; Joseph Byus (2), Lower Marlborough; Arthur Bryan, Wye.

Clerk of the General Court; John Callahan, George Conaway, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; John Chew, West river; major Richard Chew, Herring bay; Robert Cumming, Liberty-town.

Gabriel Duvall (6), Dawson and Co. Monf. Denis, Annapolis; George Digges, near Annapolis; H. Dorsey, Indian Landing; capt. Disney, West river; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor.

Citizen Emerian, Annapolis; Peter Emerson (2), Thomas Egan, Calvert county.

John Fitzhugh, Richard Fleamen, Mr. Fowler, at Mr. Stevens's, Annapolis; capt. William Fitzhugh, near Annapolis.

John Gwinn, Stephen Girard, John Gray, Thomas Glisson, John Gordon, Mr. Green, Messieurs Green, Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, Queen-Anne.

Alexander C. Hanson (2); Samuel H. Howard (3), Caleb Hawkins, William Hannah, Maria S. Heermance (2), care of George Mann, Annapolis; Anne Hawkins, at James M'Culloch's, London-town; Edward Hall (2), West river; James Hindman, Bennett's point.

Lancelot Jackies, Jane Johnson, care of Cæsar Peters, William Johnson, jun. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel Iams, near Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Calvert county.

Philip B. Key (6), Annapolis,

Cornelia Lansdale, William Lansdale, Monf. Lafarge, Monf. Leliard, Monf. Leremboure, Annapolis; Lansdale and Hodges, major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Walter Mackall, G. Mann, capt. Maberry, H. H. M'Kernie, Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Milley Mears, Calvert county.

William Nelson, Anne-Arundel county.

Monf. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

William Pinkney, Dr. Robert Pottenger, care of William Cooke, George Plater, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Monf. Quiroard, Annapolis.

Horatio Ridout (2), Absalom Ridgely (2), Joseph Curtis Roman, William Rawlings, Annapolis.

Benjamin Sims, at Mr. Mann's, Henry Sypple (2), capt. Walter Smith, care of T. Johnson, jun. Henry Speck, care of Mr. Mann, major Jonathan Sellman, Ben, at col. Stone's, Annapolis; Stephen Steward, West river; capt. James Somervell (2), Patuxent.

Monf. Tainturier (2), capt. Taylor, Annapolis; Elizabeth Topping (2), Wye river; capt. Robert Town, major Thomas Tillard, Anne-Arundel county.

Williamina Vallette, Row-Down.

John Worthington, Thomas Walley (2), Richard Watts, care of A Ridgely, Mr. Willmore, Anne Watkins, Annapolis; Richard Weems, at capt. Disney's, West river; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Joseph Webb, on board the ship Sally, Hunting-town.

Richard Yates, Annapolis; Joshua Yates, South river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. F. GREEN.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH's TAVERN, in Elkton, Cæcil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, LUM'S LOT and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HYLAND'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-six acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cæcil county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794.

A SCHOOL.

THE citizens of Annapolis are respectfully informed, that a school is opened at the house of Mr. RANDALL, for the TUITION of YOUNG LADIES in the useful and ornamental qualifications of the NEEDLE, together with READING and WRITING in the most approved method.

A FRENCH MASTER of ability, will attend those pupils who are sufficiently advanced in the English tongue, to instruct them in FRENCH, being a polite accomplishment, and at present an important part of education.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purposes for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of WILLIAM AILEIN, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixt, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Ailein appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the first day of May next, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 27, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSHUA DORSEY, son of Henry, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Joshua Dorsey appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette successively, before the end of April next.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Sewall, of Charles, three miles from Port-Tobacco, about the seventh of October, 1793, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL CARNTON, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, March 25, 1794.

In CHANCERY, March 29, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of MACHEL STEVENS, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Stevens appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the end of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 19th of April next,

THE real estate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of his dwelling plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing 618 acres of land. This valuable plantation is situate on South river, within 6 miles of the city of Annapolis, and about 32 from the federal city. The soil is excellent and adapted to planting or farming. On it is a good and convenient dwelling house; also every necessary and convenient out building, and a valuable orchard of fruit trees; fish and wild fowl in abundance. It will be sold together, or in separate tenements, as may best suit those inclined to purchase. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, to pay one half of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue in fifteen months from the day of sale. The sale to begin precisely at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of the said Benjamin Howard, who have not already exhibited their claims, to the satisfaction of the chancellor, to bring their claims, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the 10th day of July next.

G. DUVALL, Trustee.

Annapolis, March 25, 1794.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, and pursuant to a decree of the honourable the chancery court of this state, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 22d of April next,

ALL the real estate of the late major ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, conveyed to me by deed, bearing date the 15th of June, 1789; that is to say, that valuable and well known HOUSE and LOT, formerly owned by William Reynolds, and now occupied by William Goldsmith, Esq; pleasantly situated in this city.

The interest which major Trueman had in the lot or piece of ground on which the Theatre stands, being an annual rent of six pounds six shilling, sterling, reserved by lease.

And the interest which he had in another lot, whereon Mr. Thomas Graham now resides, being a rent of 45 *s.* sterling, per annum, reserved by lease.

Two hundred acres of land, situate in Allegany county, to the westward of Fort Cumberland.

And a tract of land on or near James river, in Bedford county, Virginia, said to contain between five and six hundred acres.

The purchasers to give bonds, with approved security, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest, within three months, another third, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Goldsmith's.

G. DUVALL, Trustee.

Annapolis, March 25, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, finew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of August, if not, ten dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

March 6, 1794. JAMES WILLIAMS.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, at the red house, Mrs. HYDE's, on the great road leading from Baltimore-town to Frederick-town, on Thursday the first day of May next, the sale to begin at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the last will and testament of Doctor EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased,

PART of a tract of land called DORSEY'S GROVE, containing between 250 and 300 acres, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nelson's, and not far from Poplar Spring chapel; the improvements are, a dwelling house, barn and tobacco house, &c. with a young orchard of grafted apple trees. This land is under mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; who consents to the sale on the terms hereafter mentioned.

At the same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, about 263 acres of land, being parts of several tracts, viz. of BENJAMIN'S ADDITION, GOOSE NECK ADDITION to GOOSE NECK, DORSEY'S GROVE, and OVEN-WOOD THICKET; these lands adjoin each other, and are contiguous to the first mentioned tract, and will all together make a very good seat, they are particularly adapted to all kinds of grain and grass, and lay within about ten miles of Ellicott's mills.

At same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, the seat whereon the late Dr. Howard formerly erected a Tilting Forge, containing fifty acres of land, lying partly in Anne-Arundel and partly in Montgomery counties, situate on Snowden's river, which will afford a sufficient supply of water in the driest seasons for any kinds of works that may be erected on its falls; it is within 26 or 27 miles of Baltimore-town, and about 20 of Elk Ridge Landing, and will be sold subject to a claim of John and Richard Dorsey, which shall be exhibited on the day of sale. An indulgence of three years for the payment of the principal will be given to the purchaser of any of the above property, on his giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually.

On Saturday the third of May next, will be sold, on the terms aforesaid, at captain Charles Fox's tavern, on Upton, part of a tract of land called MOUNT ÆTNA, containing 35 acres, or upwards, the exact quantity will be made known at the sale; this land lies within two and an half miles of Ellicott's mill. The advantages arising from such contiguity are too obvious to need enforcing. Sale at 12 o'clock.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

March 10, 1794.

HIGH FLYER,

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at the seat of Mr OSBORN HARWOOD, near Mr. Samuel Rawlings's.

HIGH FLYER is near fifteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, finew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heals, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thissel; the dam of John Craggs's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's sister; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Miss and many other good horses; Young Cade's sister was got by Old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thissel, was bred by me.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £.2500 for High Flyer, and £.2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will be at a stand by the first week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in June, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being diffident of this horse's pedigree may see the original, signed by Mr. Tattersall, by making application to me. J. C.

March 5, 1794.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

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